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SUCCESSOR TO S. T. GARRISON & CO.
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TUESDAY.....AUGUST 19, 1856

Democratic Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Club to-night, at the corner of Green and Jackson streets.

Geo. S. Morris, an eminent citizen of Baltimore, died a few days ago.

Mr. A. Putnam, mail Agent on the L. & F. & F. & L. R. R., will accept our thanks for last papers.

Mr. Bradley, late of Burton's, has engaged for the "first old man" of the Louisville Theater.

Mrs. Harris, an actress, (daughter of Mrs. Gratton, at present of Wallace's Theater) died a day or two since at Peoria, Illinois.

The news of the nomination of Enchanted and Breckinridge created the wildest enthusiasm when received in California.

The Know-Nothings are just now taking the fourth degree, in great numbers—that is, the degree of withdrawal.

At a township meeting in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, the other day, there were six thousand Democrats in council.

The body of a colored man, the property of John M. Sharp, was found in a state of decomposition near Bowling-Green a few days ago.

P. Soule, late Minister to Spain, the distinguished orator and advocate, recently left New Orleans for California; whether on a visit or permanent residence it is not stated.

See the Congressional proceedings. It seems there has been another personal collision between members of the House—Mr. McMillen and Mr. Granger.

Mrs. Jane M. Biddle, widow of the late Nicholas Biddle, died on the 15th instant, at Andalusia, Bucks county, Pa., in the 64th year of her age.

Attention is called to the sale of furniture, carpets, liquors and gold watches this (Tuesday) morning by J. T. Burton at his auction rooms, No. 80 Fourth street. Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

The First Ward Democratic and anti-Know-Nothing Club will meet on Tuesday night at the corner of Shelby and Green streets. Wm. C. Reasor will address the Club. The public are invited to attend.

To THE APPOINTED.—It will be seen by the advertisement of Dr. Samuel Reynolds, that he has consented to remain in the city two weeks longer. Those afflicted with cancer, will find relief by calling on Dr. Reynolds. He is stopping at the National Hotel.

RAIN.—We have been blessed with an old-fashioned rain the last twenty-four hours, and up to 10 o'clock last night it was still coming down, with every prospect of "running all night." We learn the rain has been very general, having rained in Lexington, Frankfort, Georgetown, and along the river. The steam boatmen are in high glee, and think the "good time" is coming.

A NEGRO MAN KILLED.—On Saturday night last, a difficulty occurred some four miles out on the Shelbyville turnpike, between a negro man, the property of Mr. Raymond, who lives opposite the first toll gate, another negro man, the property of Theodore Brown. The former received a wound on the back of the head fracturing the skull, from the effects of which he died.

The perpetrator of the deed had not been arrested up to 7 o'clock evening.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The swift little clipper the steamer St. Louis, Capt. Hildreth is the mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati this morning at 10 o'clock. This steamer reaches Cincinnati in time to connect with the early trains for the Eastern cities. The fare is only \$2.50. Step on board. Robt. S. Dunning and Corporal Moody and the clerks, two better never were whippers.

LOUISVILLE.—The theatre at this place will certainly be opened on the 1st September. It is not positive, but ought to be, that George Melles is to be the manager. He is exceedingly popular in Louisville, as he is here, having hosts of friends in either city. He will have Hanly, James Grace, Wood Benson, Susan Denin and Mrs. Bernard as part of his company.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

We agree with you that Mr. Mellus ought to be the manager of the Louisville theatre. Everybody here say George is the man—he is certainly the best manager this theatre ever had. It will be a disappointment to thousands in the Falls City if he is not. Every one is eager for the theatre to open, and all are of the opinion that it should on the 1st of September, with George Mellus as Manager. J. G. Hanly, James Grace, Wood Benson, Mr. Brady, Susan Denin and Mrs. Bernard as part of the company.

LUCK FOR THE BALTIMORE DOKAPART.—The special commission, to which Louis Napoleon referred several delicate family matters, has reported, we learn from the Paris correspondent of Le Nord, of Brussels, upon the important question of the Prince Jerome's first marriage with Miss Patterson in America. The commission confirm the validity of his marriage, which was always maintained by the Pope, to the great annoyance of Napoleon I. In consequence of this decision the grand-son of Prince Jerome and Miss Patterson, who is a sub-lieutenant in the French, army becomes a legitimate member of the Napoleon family, while Prince Napoleon, the issue of Jerome's second marriage, is excluded.

ALL IMPORTANT.

HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.—The coming changes of weather render it incumbent upon every one to take the necessary precautions for the preservation of their health, and we know no better way of doing this than keeping on hand a bottle of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, the best remedial and preventive agent in the world. Over 200,000 bottles have been sold within the last two years, and one and all agree in extolling it as the best ever introduced into public use. We use it ourselves and can cordially recommend it.

The New Age of Gold, or the Life and Adventures of Robert Newton, Esq., of the City of London. 7 Vol. 12 mo., 400 pages. Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.

This book is after the style of Robinson Crusoe. The author and hero is the son of a merchant of Boston; is reduced to poverty by the failure and death of his father. He then embarks as a sailor, and the ship is lost at sea; himself, with a young lady and a bear, take the yawl, and on a uninhabited island, where they get married and have two children, and several adventures with the wild beasts. They live on the island twelve months; then make a boat and sail for San Francisco, and from there to Boston, where his wife and children died. He then goes in search of the island on which he enjoyed so much happiness.

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FOR ST. LOUIS, GALENA AND ST. PAUL.—
The steamer Thomas Scott, Capt. John Ferguson, having been detained, will positively leave for the above ports to-day at 12 o'clock. The Tom. Scott is a new boat, finely furnished and well officered. Capt. Ferguson is a courteous and accommodating officer. Messrs. McDowell & Robertson, No. 20 Wall street, are the Agents. Call and receive a steerage.

—SHEET AND SWEET—No. 1.—Lay in your coal before it reaches 25 cents a bushel.

Be polite,—sweat no more guts than you can find in your dictionary.

Never touch a black glove against a lady's face.

If you're got a five dollar bill and your neighbor only has a one, don't stick your nose up at him—your bank might break.

Be sensible before you're smart.

Don't let your ambition get ahead of your judgment—remember the old Ben Franklin was always breaking because he had too much steam power for her hull.

Don't dress in pink, blue, or white to have our picture taken, and then tell the Artist you thought it didn't take well.

Harriet Gentry is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.

—Miller & Tabb, Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, corner Fourth and Market streets, preparatory to receiving their Fall and Winter stock, are offering good bargains in the following goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Organdy Muslins, Bareges, Printed Jaconets, Parasols, Em'd Muslins, Baquettes, Lawns, Rich Lunner Silks, &c., &c. The attention of persons, especially ladies visiting our city, is invited to their stocks, which, in point of variety and elegance is unequalled by that of any other home in the West.

Persons desiring cheap and desirable goods will find it to their interest to examine their stock before making their purchases elsewhere.

—and if—

Honesty is the best policy especially when people are watching you, and we hear of some individuals who will find it so, for we do not believe the Kentuckians are fond of humbug song, hanging side the stand, and humbug announcements of humbug goods being sold cheaply. We believe they understand the proper management of any kind of business enough to know that any man or men who take pride in, and expect to make this business profitable, will addi themselves of everything which will add either fame or fortune. Therefore, in bringing our new style of Pictures before the public, we feel that our reputation is at stake, but we know of no other Glass Picture in which we have so much confidence, nor is there any other style of Pictures one half so beautiful. We have reference to the Spherotype as taken at Webster's Gallery.

N. B.—W. & B. have secured the exclusive right to make and sell this style of pictures in Louisville.

How truly said, we live in an age of improvement. Troxel who keeps up with all the improvements, has got to making pictures on paper instead of glass; not photographs, but superior pictures to anything of the kind. Pictures made at Troxel's Gallery give all the true color to drapery and complexion, of a colored picture in oil. Persons wishing to get pictures of John C. Breckinridge, can be supplied by calling at the rooms. Agents furnished on terms to do well.

—We are now prepared to fill orders for Sugar Cured Canned Dried Beef, Beef Tongues, half barrels family Mess Beef, half barrels Mess Pork, Canned Sugar Cured Hams and Shoulders, Slices and breakfast Bacon.

Also, a Plateau Mess Beef, which are selling at a little over half the present price of Mess Pork.

JNO. F. GUNKEL & Co.

—ad 46 No. 466 MARKET ST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

Mr. Miller submitted an amendment providing for the establishment of semi-monthly overland mail to San Francisco from some point on the Mississippi river, at a cost not exceeding half a million dollars. The amendment was read, and the amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

The certification bill was passed, and also the House bill regulating the diplomatic and consular appointments.

The bill for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi river, which failed to pass over the President's veto, was taken up, and the bill was read and favorably passed, receiving more than a two-thirds vote.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco river was also reconsidered and passed by the count.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee of Conference, reported that the two committees were unable to agree on the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill, and he hoped that the Senate would recede from its amendments excepting those in reference to Kansas and striking out the appropriation for the military and naval armaments. The question being taken, the other amendments were receded from, but the Kansas and book amendments insisted on.

The Senate took up and passed the route bill from the House at 3 o'clock A. M.

The Senate receded from its amendments striking from the legislative, judicial, and executive bill.

The appropriation of 20,000 for the Kansas legislative, and the bill was passed. The Senate next took up the mail steamer appropriation bill. Mr. Seward moved to strike out the provision relating to the employment of the army in Kansas, and the additional compensation now granted to Collins line, arguing that it was the true policy of this country to keep up these steamers, which would be a saving to the Government in the continuation of the present contract. The motion was thrice agreed to; yeas 39, nays 26.

Adjourned at half 4 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the Senate bill to protect the citizens of the United States against the discovery of Grand Islands was taken up, and passed.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco river was taken up and passed over the President's veto—yeas 39, nays 26.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Conference on the army bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged that evening.

Mr. Quitman moved to agree to Senate's amendment, striking out the House proviso restricting the employment of the army in Kansas. The motion being taken, the House agreed to the amendment.

The House, in accordance with a request of the Senate, appointed a second committee of conference on the Kansas amendment to the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, made a report from the committee of conference on the legislative and judicial executive appropriation bill. He thought that the House could not recede from its amendments to ascertain whether the House meant to maintain its position or lose the bill.

The House, on motion, receded from the amendment.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the House took up and passed down the issue to the Kansas question.

Ours 4 o'clock A. M.—The House has receded by four majority from the proviso that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury till the persons charged with treason or other crime are discharged for their connection with the Topeka Convention, or under the enactments by the body claiming to be the Legislature at Shavens Mission, shall be discharged.

The House also receded by five majority, from the proviso that no part of the money appropriated shall be applied to the prosecution, punishment, or imprisonment of any person charged with treason or other political offences.

The House insisted, by ten majority, on the amendment striking out \$20,000 to delay the execution of the Kansas bill.

The bill providing for the revenue cutter for the port of New York passed.

Mr. Giddings, from the Committee on Conference on the Kansas bill, reported that the House would not recede from its amendments to the Kansas proviso. He defended the Republicans from the charge that they desire to vote to elect a man carrying on the government, but stated that they were not willing to vote to enforce the bogus laws, at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Seward said Mr. Giddings' arguments had been heretofore answered, and his slander refuted to. The time for discussion had passed, and the time for action had come.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, contended that the House could not recede from its amendments, and that the moment had arrived when they should assert their rights. There was nothing improper in the bill—the proviso merely provides that the House should not recede from its amendments to enforce the all good laws of Kansas. If the bill is defeated in the Senate, must the responsibility rest with the House?

Mr. Seward contended the House recede from the proviso, which motion was disagreed to by a majority of five.

The House then, at half-past 4 Sunday morning, adjourned to meet Monday A. M. Monday.

Monday's Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

Senate.—The Chair submitted a message from the President in answer to a resolution calling for Fremont's accounts of his receipts and disbursements as an officer of the government.

The Senate passed a bill of private bills.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the civil bill had been agreed to by both houses. It gives two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Washington aqueduct; settles the Baltimore post office; provides for the construction of three hundred thousand dollars, providing for the selection of a site by the commission, and rescinding the Exchange building contract. The report also provides for the construction of a new except for defensive purposes be under civil superintendence was stricken out. The bill from the House for the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick, Ga., was postponed till next session.

Mr. Toombs, from the Committee of Conference on the army bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. The Senate adhered to its disagreement and notified the House thereof. He thought there was no chance for an agreement, and was willing to let the House recede from its amendments.

Mr. Clayton wanted to leave the door open till the last moment. It was yet possible there would be an agreement. So long as he was not making any concession, he was in favor of using conciliation, and hoped that the word *adhere* would be substituted for *adhere*.

Mr. Mason was willing to adhere, for he saw no chance of any concession; he was in favor of making the record.

Mr. Seward thought that that must be figurative language, for the enemy of whom the senator from Virginia spoke was the House of Representatives, and he thought that the rational Legislature; that body is in no sense the enemy of the Senate. Seward said, with all deference to the Senator from Virginia, public sentiment is against the House, and the constitutional law and the principle upon which our government is founded.

Mr. Hale refused to freedom in the English House of Commons, and he thought the Congress is held in the check, and thought if the House of Representatives were coerced to submission we might as well give up the experiment of free government.

Mr. Clayton said if the bill was lost the army must be disbanded, as they could not be paid and fed. In that case it would be the duty of the President to call an extra session immediately.

Mr. Toombs consented to change his motion and let it be, the Senate insist. He said the House would recede from its amendments, and he hoped if the bill failed, if so, let it be abandoned; but keep the Constitution for the protection of the people.

At 12 o'clock A. M., the Senate agreed to, yeas 39, nays 12.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, in reference to the report of the Committee on Naval affairs, in relation to the late letter from the Secretary, understood to reflect upon his character, stated that it was not the intention of the Committee to express any opinion pro or con, but merely to spread before the country the evidence in an impartial manner, without any comment.

A motion to extend the session to 2 o'clock, was agreed to only seven voting in negative.

Adjourned.

At 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. Simmon, rising to question of privilege, offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the assault on Chandler by Mcullen this morning, and report to the Senate to the House the second Monday in December.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., amid great confusion, raised the point that there was no question of privilege.

The confusion in the House was occasionally so great that it was next to impossible to understand precisely was going on. The galleries and lobby were crowded, and great excitement prevailed.

Campbell, of Ohio, from the committee of conference on treasury bill, reported that they were unable to agree on the amount restricting the military. The speaker then called on the committee, and moved that the House further insist ask the Senate for a further committee of conference. Stephens inquired whether if the motion were voted down it would be, in order to move that the House recede.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said the only way to have the bill was for the House to recede from the Senate.

At half past 11 o'clock this vote was taken on Mr. Campbell's motion and disagreed to, yeas, 98—nays, 103.

At 12 o'clock the recently elected in the 5th Congressional district, Mo., to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John S. Miller, was sworn in and took his seat.

The speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Richardson of Ill., announcing that he had resigned his seat.

Mr. Kunkei moved that another committee of conference be appointed. The speaker declined the motion out of the desire to maintain order, but it has just been decided. Mr. Milson asked leave to offer a resolution that the Senate concurring in the time for the adjournment be extended two hours. The motion was agreed to with great excitement. Mr. Cobb, of Ga., moved a suspension of the rules. He wished the majority to determine whether or not they would defeat the bill. The speaker then called on the majority to be bitted to the country. The House at one minute to 12 o'clock refused to suspend the rules. Yeas 131—nays 68—not two thirds. The bell rang at 12 o'clock. The speaker then called on Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to adjourn till 2 o'clock. Yeas and nays were ordered but before the call was commenced the speaker announced the adjournment. The House in accordance with the joint resolution fixing the adjournment lingered on the Hall, some lamenting and others rejoicing over the defeat of the army bill.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

New York, Aug. 13.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th inst., arrived this morning, having passed Sandy Hook at 7 o'clock.

The Sundry Steamers Africa arrived out from the 3d inst.

Spain.—The most important news brought by the Baltic is the surrender of the insurgents of Sardinia to the Queen's troops under Gen. Frangia. This occurred on the evening of the 1st, Friday, at the Royal castle of San Francisco city without opposition and disarmed the citizens. No definite particulars have been received without bloodshed. All Spanish troops were committed to the O'Connell ministry. His nature policy is not known, but it is reported that he is attempting to make up a quarrel with the Liberals.

France.—Tranquillity having been restored in Spain, Napoleon has given orders for a suspension of all movements of troops towards the frontiers.

Gen. Pelissier has returned and as a reward for his services has been created a duke.

A rumor prevails that the Emperor is suffering from the Russian affairs.

Italian affairs remain as unintelligible as ever.

There are reports of a remonstrance to Sardinia to be made by France in favor of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has received from the Emperor of Prussia having had an interview at Toplitz, numerous dispatches have been exchanged the last few days between the two monarchs. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries has communicated to the Cabinet of Vienna the last note addressed to the Western Powers by the Government of Naples, and declared the Government of the Emperor Napoleon was in the highest degree ready to enter into principles expressed in the document; and moreover that it was determined with the co-operation of England to constrain the Neapolitan to give vent to the legitimate demands of the Western Powers.

Austria continues to represent to the Cabinet of Prussia the necessity of giving way to the wishes of the Emperor of Austria. The Government of Austria must not count on the moral or physical support of Austria.

A Russian camp of 6,000 men informed on the heights of the Carpathians.

The Porte has again declared itself by a fresh diplomatic note opposed to the union of the principalities.

Russia intends to object to the amount of annual tribute demanded from the principalities by the Porte.

The English, Austrian, and French commissioners are of opinion that Belgrade should be left to Turkey. Russia pretends by the cessation.

It was rumored that the Russians had sent 18,000 men into Kara, and that they were restoring the fortifications of that town.

The Russian proposed to fortify the Sonnd, and it is said that Russia admitted it.

A terrible disaster has occurred at Salonica. On the 11th ult., a fire broke out in a Turkish khan in the Frank quarter, and soon extended to the Turkish quarter. By the exertions, however, of the Governor, Amherst Pasha, and a numerous multitude, the fire was got under, and when every body was ready to retire, a sudden explosion took place in the house of John Schillizi, a French merchant, who had created in it about 200 lbs of gunpowder, contraband. The number of killed and wounded by the explosion was very great, to fully 7000.

Among the latter are the Russian, Dutch, and Sardinian consuls. Schillizi has been arrested.

FIGHT IN KANSAS!!

St. Louis, Aug. 10.

The Westport Border Ruffian extra of the 13th, received last night by the steamer Genoa, states that last Monday night two hundred abolitionists attacked the town of Franklin, in Kansas.

There were twenty pro-slavery men in the town. The fight lasted four hours. Four pro-slavery men and six abolitionists were killed. The post-office was mobbed and then set on fire.

The Abolitionists finally retired, carrying off a cannon belonging to the town.

There was a report that the Abolitionists lost 17 killed and wounded.

Next day one hundred U. S. troops occupied the town.

Lane with 300 men, had arrived at Toneska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The cabinet at a meeting this afternoon decided on the following by the President for the United States Army.

Whereas, while hostilities exists with various of the Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public safety may require it;

Congress has adjourned without having granted the necessary supplies for the army, depriving the executive of power to perform his duty in the defense of the country;

And, an extraordinary has thus arisen for the assembling of the two houses of Congress. I therefore, by this proclamation convene said House to meet at the city of Washington, on the 13th day of August, and hereby require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, and determine on such a day as may be necessary for the purpose herein required. In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand, at the city of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the Independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

NANKIN PIERCE.

By order of
W. L. MARCY, Sec'y of State.

The members of Congress by the late compensation act received more by twenty-two hundred than under the old vote.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.

A border run—an extra of the 13th from Westport—states that on the night of the 13th, on last Monday night 200 free State men attacked the town of Franklin, Kansas, in which were only 20 pro-slavery men. The fight lasted four hours. Four pro-slavery and 6 free State men were killed. The post-office was mobbed and then set on fire. The assailants finally retired, carrying off the cannon belonging to the town. A later report states that 17 free State men were killed and wounded. 200 of Col. Lane's men had entered the town.

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